

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7656 - VOL. XLVI.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRDS.  
On Thursday, the 11th instant, at 219, Pitt-street, the wife of George Farley, deceased, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farley, died, aged 31 years, at her residence, Balmain, the wife of Mr. R. Gilman, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.  
On the 16th instant, at St. Andrew's Scots' Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. Thomas Craig, by special license, Mr. William Thompson, of Ryde Creek, to Isabella, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Thompson, of same place.

DEATHS.  
On the 8th of September, at West Chippington, Sussex, England, Mrs. FREDERICK COOPER, mother of Mr. R. D. MERRILL, Esq., of Pitt-street, Finsbury, Sydney.

On the 13th instant, at Wellwood, Orange, Andrew Harcourt Kerr, infant son of Whittingdale Johnson, Esq., aged eight days.

On the 18th instant, at four o'clock in the morning, at his residence, Parsonage Lane, after a long and painful illness, Dennis J. McCreath, son of Mr. J. J. McCreath, aged twenty-six years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S S.S. DUD HAMILTON.

Mr. NELSON, Esq., 24th December.

For further information, freight and passage, apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STRAN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE—WONGA WONGA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

TO BRISBANE—LILLAGON, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, AT 11; AND COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, AT 7.

TO MANNING RIVER—DIAMANTINA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, AT 4.

To TOWNSVILLE—A steamer, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, AT 5 P.M.

TO GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON—EAGLE, 4500 TONS.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The SAMSON, and the IPWICH daily.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON—CLARENCE, three times a month.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Pitt-street.

H. K. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, 7 A.M.

TO MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, AT 11, THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

H. K. N. CO.—NEW SIAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS, to and from the Hunter during the month of December.

FROM SYDNEY.

On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATRISON.

On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATRISON.

On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

A steamer, CLARENCE TOWN direct, every Wednesday, 7 A.M.

FROM MORPETH:

On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATRISON.

On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATRISON.

On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office, foot of Market-street.

MANY BEACH STREAMERS, Daily, fares £1, children 6d. PHANTOM or BREDAH SANS Lanes.

New Wharf, Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, Manly, 10-15, 215, 6-9.

Monthly 30s. each.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

MANY BEACH, August 1st, 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Pier at Manly Beach is under LEASE to Messrs. SKINNER and WILSON, and therefore no steamer, unless under arrangement with them or their agents, will be allowed to land or anchor near the pier for the purpose of disembarking or receiving passengers or cargo. S. H. WILSON, agent.

December 17, 1862.

PARAMATTA STEAMERS.—

These swift steamers ply on week days, viz.:—

From PARAMATTA—At 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m.

On SUNDAY, From PARAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.; From Sydney—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only is 6d.; return double trip.

LAWAARRA, S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—

WOLLONGONG—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, AT 11.

KIAMA—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, AT 11.

SHOALHAVEN—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, AT 11.

ULMAR—KEMBLA, ON MONDAY, AT noon.

GLYDE RIVER—KEMBLA, ON MONDAY, AT noon.

MURUWA—KEMBLA, ON MONDAY, AT noon.

MURUWA—KEMBLA, OR WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A.M.

WOGONG—STEAM, on THURSDAY, AT noon.

C. and R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, TO-MORROW, at 7 P.M.

ELMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

No cargo will be received after 1 o'clock.

FOR BRISBANE.—The regular trader UNCLE TOM is hourly expected, and will sail five days after arrival.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The small clipper schooner HIRONDIN, J. BEDFORD, will commence loading in a few days; and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON Direct.—The small clipper schooner COLONIST, J. F. SPALDING, now completed, is now rapidly receiving cargo, and will sail immediately.

Ships will oblige by completing their shipments at once, as she requires but a few tons to fill up.

For freight or passage apply to Commercial Wharf, or to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

FOUR MELBOURNE.—The fine sailing barque CAMDEN, Captain CUMMINS, having a large portion of her cargo on board, will sail on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader MARY SMITH, F. FITZHARDINGE, commander, on Tuesday, 21st December.

CHARLES, R. S. N. COMPANY, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR OREGON, NEW ZEALAND.—The superior clipper barque W. J. WILSON, master, will sail for Oregon in about ten days.

For passage apply to R. D. MERRILL and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR OREGON, HAMBURG.—The fine sailing barque ALFRED, 750 tons burthen.—The departure of this vessel is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, the 20th instant, on which date she will be loaded and despatched.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, 22, Macquarie-place.

FOR OREGON.—The fine sailing barque H. C. WHITE, master, will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her very superior accommodations.

Her room for a few tons light freight, for which, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR OREGON.—The fine sailing barque H. C. WHITE, master, will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her very superior accommodations.

Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BARQUE ALFRED, for OREGON.—Passengers are requested to pay the balance of passage money by noon, DECEMBER 1st, otherwise their deposit will be forfeited, and the berths released.

FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR OTAGO.—BARQUE ALFRED.—Shippers are requested to complete shipments by noon, THIS DAY, and forward bills of lading to the undersigned for signature.

FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents.

FOR OTAGO.—To sail on 20th instant.—The favorite clipper barque ACACIA, 1000 tons burthen, commander, is now fitting up, and will sail as above. Has room for a few passengers and twenty tons of light freight.

Apply to Captain's board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to THORNTON and CO., New Pitt-street.

FOR OTAGO.—To follow the Acacia, a splendid clipper ship of 1800 tons, with all her fittings complete, will be ready to sail on 30th instant. Intending passengers are invited to apply at once to THORNTON and CO., New Pitt-street.

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## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

EDINBURGH ETCHINGS,  
SKETCHES OF PLACES AND PERSONS IN AND ABOUT  
AULD REEKIE.

BY PETER 'POSSUM.'

HOLYROOD—PART THE SECOND.  
CICEROHON, whether official or amateur, are ineffectual  
LUISSANCES. In an ethical point of view the latter are  
the more odious, since they inflict their tediums  
for nothing—it is not their bread-winning business to  
live, and yet they will persist in doing so. The  
"improbable heart," to borrow a phrase from the  
Editor of *Chambers' Journal*, Edinburgh society, is  
an incorrigible offender in this line of life. The "Repre-  
sentative Man" of the class is a glib youth whose  
fondness for black broadcloth and white neck-clothes  
no matter what the time of day, causes him frequently  
to be thought a waister; who looks upon his little  
city as *spiculaq rīqāq*, and takes

"the rustic murmur of his hours."

For the great wealth that echoes round the world;"  
who believes himself to be, potentially, the  
towering giant of thebourg, but being  
at present by hard fate and unscrupulous  
agents, prevented from manifesting his talents in  
Parliament House, indemnifies himself by dressing  
with talk, which is neither broad Scotch nor pure  
English (but which he firmly believes to be the  
finest specimen of the latter) any unfortunate on whom  
he can force himself as a guide about his "own  
romantic town." Happen to be hedged in the neighbour-  
hood of such a one requiring a party of ladies, old  
and young, at the Scotch Royal Academy Exhibition,  
and if you can even dare look upon any picture  
which he criticises without "a smile," you must  
be the merit of that picture, or marvelously your power  
of endurance. Dead flies cause the ointment of the  
pharmacists to send forth a stinkin' savour; this very  
lively busier is likely to make you loath the finest  
work of the artist. Paid ciceroni, however, must  
not escape without further severe condemnation.  
When you want to muse in a "show place" it is a  
terrible infliction to be compelled to listen to a  
guide, clad in a tattered parrotory with a  
mill-like monstrosity, who, when you lingers you  
also wish to punch the head of the attendant to whom  
time is money, and who, therefore, hurries you on in  
order that he may, as speedily as possible, pocket  
your half-crown, and begin to earn another.

The old gentleman in charge of the HolYROOD Picture  
Gallery, being paid by salary, is not obnoxious  
to the charges I have brought against the majority of  
the curators of antiquities. Lolling on his little table  
beside the door, or, if it be winter, with dispated  
cost-tails roasting himself before a gloriously ruddy  
and roaring fire, he takes your guide-book, dog-ears  
the page at which you would begin for guidance, and  
then, with a smile, begins to recite his own  
researches, leaves you to your own devices. "What a  
j'ry room for a hall!" is the exclamation which  
generally first springs from the sweet and now-a-days  
slangy lips of English young ladies, when first ushered into  
the chamber. It is a jolly room for  
a hall—150 feet by 24—and in it a memorable ball  
was given (read "Waverley"). The Lord High Com-  
moner, Kirk the Third holds his levees in it; on  
which occasions the whole of the Queen's authority is  
Scottish Church as well as State, being (like their  
brethren of the unestablished Scottish denominations),  
for the most part, unaware what to do with their  
arms when they are expected to "behaviour pretty."  
look very much like broken-winged magpies. Dis-  
mally seddy, were it not for the uniforms of the  
military, would be the procession of the Lord High  
Commissioner from HolYROOD to St. Giles'. The  
London Lord Mayor's "shoddy" is gaudily dressed  
to Kirk is a shabby absurdity. The pictures in the Pic-  
ture Gallery are not remarkably interesting. They con-  
sist, for the most part, of fancy-portraits of mystic  
as well as historical kings of Scots. A Flemish artist,  
in 1684, contracted to paint a hundred and ten royal  
portraits—he to find canvas and colours, the Govern-  
ment to supply him with originals to copy from.  
Caractacus and Mardon are included in this series of  
"painted men." There is, however, one thing  
genuinely Scottish in the gallery—an Angel as depicted  
with high cheek bones and red hair.

There is, unfortunately, a great deal of dream-distracting sham in HolYROOD. You enter what is called  
Lord Darnley's audience chamber, and come upon a  
picture professing to be a portrait of John Knox.  
Soon, however, you learn that "many are sceptical  
on the subject." You see a "Head," said  
to be Sir Walter Raleigh, "a Cardinal  
Beaton," "doubtfully by many." "Bother their  
doubts!" you feel inclined to cry. Leaving the ill-  
fated Darnley's audience chamber, you enter a  
room built by Charles the Second. It is impossible  
to refrain from a cynical grin when you find the  
chief attraction of the chamber which owes its origin to that "most religious King," is a piece of tapestry  
bearing the motto, "In hoc vincis." I wonder what kind  
of man Riccio really was. A sneakingly presumptuous  
"foreign fiddler" is the character which rank-  
reverencing young British respectability is taught by  
its school histories to assign to him. For my own  
part, I can forgive Mary for her liking for him—sup-  
posed to be the only man ready than I am for her  
resignation in the embrace of that boisterous  
brute of a Bothwell. I picture to myself Mary,  
who had a poetic element in her, and  
remembered regrettely the amenities of the French  
Court, from which she had come to receive a crown,  
which, no doubt, she considered a beauteous garb,  
quite innocently enjoying Riccio's songs, sayings, and  
soothie courtesies, as reminiscing her of the civilised  
land from which she was exiled, as contrasting with the  
vapidity and coquetry of that very uninteresting  
young man, her husband. However, when  
wretched, he was not blown up by somebody for his bad  
behaviour, and, therefore, Aspinwall that his wife did not  
give him that last fearful curtain lecture, I will run  
him down no longer. In one corner of his bedroom in  
HolYROOD there is a curtained closet, on which opens a staircase  
by which his co-assassin came up to arrange for the  
Italian secretary's murder.

The waxed representation in Baker-street, London,  
of Miss Sturt's "waxing waxy" in an interview with  
John Fox, son of a peer, is indeed a sight to see—

Madame Tussaud, and Sons being the histographers (whose sincerity may be doubted, since they  
wrought in corn). The interviews of which group alluded to is the ridiculously incongruous record  
came off in the next room you enter, "commonly  
called Queen Mary's Audience Chamber." It is a  
bedroom now. There stands a state-bed, with crum-  
pling velvet curtains. In the embrasure of that bed  
you believe that lying "blessed martyr," King  
Charles the First, once lay. Because the royal lyre  
had the saddest note in it, you say, "but we  
the Young Pretender, little thinking that he would  
ever become a drivelling drunkard, with a disagreeable  
right to sport the herald HolYROOD arms—Asleep,  
and that his conqueror, the moon-faced Duke of  
Cumberland (after the battle of Culloden) did there  
sleep after him. "Adversity makes us acquainted  
with strange bed-occupants," must have crept the  
necessarily Jacobitical bedstead, when the in-umbra  
Hanoverian incubus threatened to crack its batons.

Hush! for you are entering Queen Mary's bedroom.

"Curdled with fear, with shuddering terrors,  
and terrors" is the official description of yester bed-  
hangings. Dim and dusty is the crimson; putridly  
dull, like that of a wave-toasted corpse is the  
green, and yet, alas, you cannot feel sure  
that Queen Mary ever slept upon the bedstead beside  
which those hangings hang. In this room, however,  
she slept. In that little room opening out of it her  
maiden used to flutter about her as she dressed: and  
passing into the north-west turret, you enter the  
memorable supper-room. Scanty remnants of tapestry,  
looking like dirty cobwebs, lie upon the top of the  
walls. The few real old ones they are reported  
to be, Mary's skirts have been torn against the arm-  
of which they are the sole remains. Underneath,  
however, and clumsy pair of thick-soled boots, said  
to be Darnley's, most probably felt the hammer and the  
awl no earlier than in the second Charles's reign. A  
very little room it is—not big enough to swing a cat  
in, as the saying goes; and yet here she sat supping with a party of five  
in the evening of that bloody ninth  
of March. Looking out through the small turret  
window, you can see up the whole scene. In the  
place in front of the window there is a oddly  
confused sort of feet and voices. A crowd distinctly  
discernible in the evening dusk has poured into the  
square and proceeds to surround the house. The  
gates are opened, and some two hundred men tramp  
into the dark quadrangle. Grin their leaders walk  
up and down the darker corridors. The door of a  
private staircase is opened, and, stumbling in the  
darkness, the chosen assassins groped their way up to  
Darnley's room. Suddenly Darnley enters the  
supper-room, and, flinging himself, flings his arm  
around the Queen's waist. She wonders, and then  
shudders, for the arms are once more strong, and  
pale—as a ghost, ferocious as fiend.  
Ruthven, who has risen from a sickbed  
to do murder, stalks into the chamber. Mary commands him to withdraw, but there comes a  
rush of feet, torches flare, swords and daggers gleam,  
the supper-table is overturned—roughly thrown back

upon the pregnant Queen. Behind her, clutching  
her robe, and passionately pleading for protection  
creuchs Riccio. Darnley bends back the fingers of  
the miserable man, frantic with fear, and then holds  
back the Queen, who struggles to become once more  
his shield. A pistol is presented at her breast. Over  
her shoulder the luckless wretch is stabbed. She  
drag him from the room, sticking and slashing as they  
go. He falls dead at the top of the staircase. Your  
attendant takes you to the stairs, bids you examine  
the planks. Painfully, peering through the gloom  
you fancy you can make out something, which looks  
like an amorphous grease stain. It is blood, however,  
which has written its record there. Three hundred  
years ago those planks were sodden with gore, and  
still they attest the horrible story. You come back  
to the turret-rooms and behold in fancy Mary trem-  
bling in naturally womanly fear whilst the bloody  
water flows down, but when it is done, drying her  
eyes with a hot glove of vengeance. Riccio, drunk  
with exhaustion at the gratification of his violence,  
reels in and demands a glass of wine to recruit his  
weary frame. In this room, too, was Mary when the  
inhabitants of Canongate, headed by their provost,  
rushed on the following Sunday morning to the  
rescue of their Queen, who, however,  
by threat of being cut into collapse by  
her chivalrous goadles, was prevented from speaking  
the truth of the matter, Darnley dispersing them with a  
lyric intimation that her Majesty was safe, and  
wished them to depart.

Rooftops stand the chapel of King David; grass  
grows amid its memorial slabs, but the ruin is still  
rich in beauty. When the night wind sighs through  
its glassless windows and the moonlight silvers the  
capitals of its clustered columns—bringing out face  
and foliage in clear yet mellowed relief—and traces  
with silver finger the crosses and calvaries, swords  
and shields, robes and banners, legends and dates,  
tossed on the crumpled floor of a perfectly solid  
place must be the Chapel. But at such a time you  
cannot visit it, and by day an obsequiously smiling  
curator, planted in a box like a dock clerk, with "views"  
for sale spread out before him, considerably detracts from the poetical  
impressiveness of the place. Within its walls king  
and queen have been crowned, married, buried. Its  
most striking association with royalty, however, is an  
accident. A certain "most natural sermon" in stone  
is a tablet, erected by Charles the First, showing these  
words—"He shall build me a house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for  
ever."

But what connection is there between HolYROOD  
and De Quincy? may exclaim those of my readers  
who have also read my first paper on the subject.  
This is the place. At the foot of the  
monumental stone in the causeway marks  
the commencement of the road to HolYROOD,  
a sanctuary for indolent debauch, not fraudulently or  
by his part, but his Honor expressed an opinion, on the  
contrary, that the chamber's conduct is both dishonest and  
fraudulent, his object being to defeat the just right of his  
high court credit.

A brash Williams applied, on notice to a judgment  
against him under his mortgage of his estate, consisting of  
household effects, valued at £120, and a riding apparel  
valued at £2. The Chief Commissioner decided that  
the order, plaintiff having failed to satisfy him that he is  
insolvent by misfortune, and without fraud or dishonesty on  
his part, but his Honor expressed an opinion, on the  
contrary, that the defendant's conduct is both dishonest and  
fraudulent, his object being to defeat the just right of his  
high court credit.

Mr. Stephen, counsel for the official assignee of the  
estate of Joseph Andrews, applied for an order to be paid  
the costs of, and incident to, the taking of the accounts,  
and the expenses of recovering the debts due to him by  
Mr. Andrews, a factor ruined down Canongate: just  
as he did in the case of Sir Walter Raleigh. The  
expenses recovered by the assignee of the estate, and the  
assignee recovering costs he should pay the interest on the  
account in the master, and will, on an early day, state, in  
writing, to the court, to whom he is entitled to pay the  
official assignee pay Mr. Dick the sum of £12 due to him  
for his costs.

A brash Williams applied, on notice to a judgment  
against him under his mortgage of his estate, consisting of  
household effects, valued at £120, and a riding apparel  
valued at £2. The Chief Commissioner decided that  
the order, plaintiff having failed to satisfy him that he is  
insolvent by misfortune, and without fraud or dishonesty on  
his part, but his Honor expressed an opinion, on the  
contrary, that the defendant's conduct is both dishonest and  
fraudulent, his object being to defeat the just right of his  
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On the motion of Mr. SADLER, copies of reports of Mr. A. Black, on the subject of fisheries, were also sent.

On the motion of Mr. GARRETT, the Waratah Coal Company's Incorporation Bill was read a second time, and the House went *pro forma*, into committee.

The House then resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the adjournment of the House, intimated that the Governor would formally prorogue Parliament on Saturday.

The House, at twenty-five minutes past twelve, adjourned to four p.m. this day.

We fear that, in the multiplicity of business and the conflict of parties, a measure of first interest to this country is not unlikely to fall through, viz., the Mint Bill. This is necessary to authorise arrangements which will make the Mint of this colony an Imperial instead of a local institution. It would really be insulting the common sense of our readers to dispute our subordination in the question of coin to the parent State. It would be equally absurd to imagine that an institution for the working of which the Imperial Government is responsible will be left to colonial discretion, or, in giving us the power to convert the Sydney sovereign into the currency of the realm, to suppose that the Crown would suffer the Mint to be dependent on an annual vote or subject to the contingencies of party action. Even if the SECRETARY OF STATE were disposed, he dare not venture on such a system. The Mint must be an Imperial institution as much as the Navy, yet, since it is sought for as a local advantage, it must be maintained at the colonial expense.

The select committee of the House of Commons made a report which was in opposition to the interest of the Bank of England. Messrs. HANKEY and HUMBERT resolved with great vigour its recommendations. They were carried only by the support of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have taken a clear view of the subject, and was understood to influence the decision. It can hardly be denied that our Mint has been a great convenience as well as a source of some profit. The entire cost of its original establishment, and annual expense have been defrayed within a few thousand pounds, and there is the strongest probability that something may be carried to the credit of our Treasury. There were indeed powerful opponents even to this institution at a time when it was a mere idea, and a tay and a feather to amuse and adorn, rather than to profit. Happily these objections did not prevail, and Mr. MARTIN has in its success one of his best titles to our respect as a public man. The good disposition of the British Government perhaps depends upon the continuance in office of Mr. GLADSTONE. It is commonly understood that the report itself was drawn up by him; he will be prepared, therefore, to carry it out. But in matters so secondary as the establishment of a Sydney Mint a Minister may be almost despotic. Therefore the continuance in office of Mr. GLADSTONE gives us a tolerable assurance that our wishes EXCHÉQUE in any moment might put an extinguisher upon them. It is important that steps should be taken at once. Were the Sydney Mint Bill passed it would be transmitted home by the next session of the Imperial Parliament, and thus it would be possible to secure the necessary enactment by which the coinage of the Sydney Mint may have currency in all parts of the British dominions where the London coin circulates. The delay of legislation here will delay legislation at home. If we, however, are indifferent, they are not so in Victoria, and an effort is being made to forestall us. In the Assembly, as reported in the *Argus* of the 11th instant, Mr. O'SHANASSY stated that he was about to take action to secure a Mint on the conditions prescribed for this colony. We have no right to complain of this. In such a competition those who win deserve as much commendation as envy, but we greatly doubt, if we are thus anticipated, that England will grant a second colony the right to coin for the empire. It will be remembered that, in 1852, when three colonies applied simultaneously for a Mint, we won the prize because we sent home money (£10,000) in proof that we meant to win it. If we do not, and the Victorian Government should give a similar pledge of sincerity, can we doubt for a moment the result?

There is nothing in the Mint Bill that we can reasonably reject. The permanent endowment will not take effect until the privilege is granted. We see no force whatever in the cry that we must manage the Mint if we pay for it. We have, indeed, a right to govern our own affairs; but when ask the British Parliament to force the subjects of the Queen to take our coin as a legal tender, how can we have the face to claim independence of its control? Who could tell what might be done in the way of speculation were we to pitch upon an article of consummate ability, and place him under the control of a responsible minister—so called from not being responsible!

By the 6th condition, recommended in the Report of the House of Commons, the present Sydney coinage would be withdrawn from circulation. The colony would be permitted to fix its own charges, so as to give no extraordinary inducement to manufacture our sovereigns. They are also to bear a mark, intelligible at least to bankers, which will show their origin. These will probably be only temporary restrictions, as they are evidently intended to mitigate the jealousy and opposition of the Bank of England. The expenses occasioned by the Mint will be defrayed by the charge upon coining, which is always deducted when the coin is delivered. Thus the colony will be no loser by the bargain.

The main points are, however, that our gold shall have the currency as the coin of England secured on the part of the British Government, and that we shall withdraw our present coin from circulation. These are two arrangements to carry out the grand object—the universal circulation of our coin, and to insure that it is only necessary to pass and transmit the Bill now before our Legislature. We certainly should not like to suppose that any political spite would interfere with the success of a plan so strongly opposed in London as too good for us, but so greatly desired in New South Wales. We should be placed, indeed, in a ridiculous light, and would give some colour to the idea that if our Sydney coin does not pass current in London, the coinage of Mr. HANKEY finds no difficulty in circulating among our politicians.

The interest which he represents would not mind expending a few English sovereigns in New South Wales, to prevent the intrusion of Sydney sovereigns so as to disturb the monopoly of the London institution.

We hope our political men will look fairly at this question, and not expose themselves to the self-condemnation of sending away an institu-

tion of both profit and distinction. We may just as well shut up our Mint when Victoria has the sole Australian right to coin for the realm.

(Since the above was in type, as will be seen by our Parliamentary report, the Mint Bill has been discharged from the House.)

The projected Inter-colonial Conference has been somewhat postponed beyond the original intention: at the request of Victoria it is not to meet till March. It may be still further delayed so as to form a convenient excuse to our Cabinet for not proposing any alteration in the tariff next year. For just as Mr. WEEKS excused himself this session for not making alterations because the conference was about to come off, so he can excuse himself similarly next year on the ground that the conference has so recently reported, and that it is desirable for the sake of harmonic action to wait and see what the other colonies proposed to do.

The proposal for the conference originated with South Australia, and was accompanied by a significant intimation that "free distillation," which was a popular cry in that colony, would have, sooner or later, to become law, and that it was the desire of the Government to harmonise the necessities of the case as far as possible with the conveniences of the other colonies. Since then there has been in South Australia a general election, but we do not gather that this question of free distillation has assumed any special prominence—that any considerable number of members have been returned pledged to any particular course, or that the new Assembly threatens to bring any much greater pressure to bear upon the Government than the old one did. As there was no particular topic before the constituencies, there was every opportunity to have brought the subject of distillation prominently forward, if there had been really any wide-spread enthusiasm about it. It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that, though the South Australians are nothing loath to experimentalise, they are not so irrevocably bound on having free distillation as to compel the Government to free and unconditional submission on that point. The fact is, that all inquiries tend to show that the scheme would be of little real advantage to any producing interest. It will never pay to distill from corn, at any price at which it would pay the farmer to grow it, and distillation from sugar would not help the colonial producer. Moreover, the limit of the manufacture would very soon be reached, the home market would be very quickly supplied, and a foreign market is not obtainable. Indeed, it is doubtful whether even sugar distillation would be established in the colony to any extent, for, on the basis proposed by South Australia of a free interchange of all colonial products, it is probable that spirits would be manufactured in the larger establishments of the older colonies, and landed in Adelaide more cheaply than could be produced there. This is the case at present, and the removal of restrictions in all the colonies alike would not alter the relative facilities for manufacture. The wine growers are the only real sufferers under the present arrangement, and they suffer only to a slight extent; but it would be easier to permit distillation on vineyards of a certain size than to alter the tariff in respect of an article like spirits, which yields so large a proportion of the customs' revenue. We presume, however, that the South Australian representatives will be instructed to bring the matter before the conference, and either to press its adoption or to elicit conclusive reasons against it.

A far more important matter, however, than any immediate alteration of the tariff is the equitable apportionment to each colony of its own revenue. This question every day becomes more important and more intricate, and, if not amicably settled, will hardly fail to produce great irritation. The settlers in the far-west of New South Wales are becoming increasingly clamorous for public works and improvements of various works adapted to advance the prosperity of their district. Their demands are legitimate enough. At the same time the Government to which they appeal may not unfairly reply, "when we can collect the revenue from your district we shall be able to vote you something handsome, but at present nearly all that you receive in the way of Customs duties goes to Victoria, and we cannot persuade that Government to disgorge it." This is a very undesirable state of things. It is unfair to the Government and unfair to the district.

It has been estimated that this year the wool of a million sheep, from the western part of this colony, will be sent down to Melbourne for shipment, or about one-fifth part of the entire clip of the colony; for in round numbers there are supposed to be about five million sheep in New South Wales. As a general rule, the port to which the wool goes is the port from which return supplies are drawn; and it is evident, therefore, how large a slice of the pastoral trade of the colony is carried out of the colony. It was stated in an article we reprinted the other day from a Goulburn paper, that a small steamer is building on the Murray to run from Echuca to the township of Tumut, so as to carry away to Melbourne the traffic of the Adelong diggings. How far such a scheme is possible we cannot say, but in some seasons, when the roads are bad on this side, and the western waters are well up, so as to make the rivers navigable, it is, perhaps, feasible enough. At any rate, it is clear, not only that our Western trade is attacked, but that it is capable of being attacked still more vigorously. The only way in which we repay the compliment is by the export of Albury wine across the Murray, free of duty, but this is a very small counterweight to throw into the balance. If the Government of Victoria were quite willing to do justice to the claims of this colony, there would be no real difficulty in making the necessary arrangements, but, embarrassed as it is by the present condition of its finances, it has evaded the fulfilment of what are really honourable obligations. The completion of the railway, however, from Melbourne to Echuca, while it will facilitate and augment the trade of Melbourne with the interior, will also facilitate the collection of duties. That line of railway will become the main artery of traffic; and, as it is entirely under Government control, bonded goods may be taken up and down without difficulty. There are weighty objections to allowing bonded goods to be carted about the country in drays, even when consigned to the custody of trustworthy and responsible carriers, who give security for their good behaviour; but there would be no difficulty in transmitting goods in bond from the terminus at Melbourne along the Government railway to the terminus at Echuca. It would be easy to fit up some goods-trucks as moveable bonded stores, and to dispatch under the care of a locker by each goods-train, whatever stores were consigned to New South Wales; or, if necessary, a separate train—a bonded store train—might be despatched every day, or twice

or three times a week, as occasion might require. The goods so transmitted could be put into a bonded store either at Echuca or Moama, where the duties could be levied by an officer of this Government. There would be no difficulty in carrying out such a scheme if Victoria were only willing to co-operate.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

### NEWCASTLE.

Thursday, 5 p.m.

A MAN named Chudleigh was killed this afternoon, while blasting at Farthing's coal pit, near the Bore hole. He leaves a wife and two children.

The election for Northumberland is likely to be warmly contested. The candidates, Mr. Tighe and Dr. Brooks, hold meetings every night this week, and their supporters are already very active.

### BRISBANE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

At the election for West Moreton, Mr. Bell was returned by a large majority.

The Queensland portion of the mail for England left by the steamer to-day for Sydney.

The ship Whirlwind is now almost full.

Markets unchanged.

### MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

In the Assembly, it was decided to re-commence the vote for the Victoria steamer. A resolution was passed calling for all correspondence relative to the Appropriation Act. This, it is thought, will further complicate the difficulty with the Governor.

Mr. O'SHANASSY states that he intends, after the recess, to again introduce the bill to reduce the Governor's salary.

At the criminal sessions, a man named Gardiner, for killing his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

McBean's trial for perjury is postponed till next month.

### QUEENSLIFF.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

Two patches of rock have been discovered about three-quarters of a mile outside the Heads, one with twenty-seven feet, and the other with nineteen feet of water on it. All vessels should keep as near mid channel as possible, as the rocks are in a line with the new upper and the old lower lighthouses. The steamer Black Eagle will be out again to-morrow, to continue the survey, as boats are of no use in the strong tide outside.

### SANDHURST.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

**SANDHURST RACES.—SECOND DAY.** Town Plate—Maxwell Day. Handicap—Flatrace J.

### ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

Stuart is very ill, and, at the request of his medical adviser, no public demonstration will take place at present. His journal will be published in time for the next English mail.

Stuart and party arrived at the north coast on 24th July, and hoisted a Union Jack, which he left flying; and in a cache he left a record of the discovery signed by all the party. He reports that the Alligator River is several fathoms deep and navigable for some distance, but the banks are very marshy. This route Stuart thinks most suitable for a telegraph to India.

There are further complications regarding the Registration Act, as the Acting-Registrar refuses recognition under the old Act.

Mr. Bligh telegraphs from Melbourne that the Victorian Government will not fix a time for holding the tariff conference until the Local Government Bill is passed.

Wharf, firmer. 1000 bushels were sold at 4s. 5d.

**SAILED.**—The Scota, for Sydney, with 2500 bags flour, 500 bags wheat.

**THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.**—The Summary of Colonial News, for transmission to Europe by the Norham, will be published in this journal to-morrow (Saturday) morning, the 20th instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early. The insertion of advertisements sent in after six o'clock this (Friday) evening cannot be guaranteed.

**THE HERALD SUMMARY.**—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the counter clerk this (Friday) evening. Our friends from the country are requested that orders to post for England will be too late after Saturday morning's mail.

**THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT.**—An inquest was held by the City Coroner at the Observer Tavern, George-street North, yesterday, on the body of a man named William Fordyce More, second officer of the brig Greyhound, who, as stated in our issue of yesterday, was killed by a boat over his head. It appeared from the evidence that he was alone on deck, when the boat was hoisted up, bow stern, to swing the boat from the centre of the deck to the port side, in order to caulk the centre portion of the deck. The boat was hoisted up, bow stern, to swing her, the fore tackle being attached to the forecastle, and the stern tackle to the span—large rope running from the fore to the main mast, and used for hoisting cargo, &c. Across the deck she swayed over. More placed the shock on the deck ready to receive the boat's keel, and while in the act of looking up to see whether the boat was perpendicular over the shock the span broke and let the keel of the boat fall on the unfortunate man's head. So great was the violence that the poor fellow's head was crushed, and death was instantaneous. The jury returned the following verdict:—We find that the deceased died from the effects of a blow on the head, given by the boat which he was hoisted up, when the boat was hoisted up, bow stern, to swing her, the fore tackle being attached to the forecastle, and the stern tackle to the span.

**THE SEASON.**—On Sunday there were one or two showers in the town; but in some parts of the district the rain is described as having fallen in torrents, and in sufficient quantity to fill all the water-holes. At Mummel Head it is described as having been particularly heavy. At Bradwoold a thunder-storm passed over the town on Sunday night; the rain was very heavy. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the Hanging Rock, the hall and main rooms are described as having been heavier than for some years past. The windows of a shop, about a mile below Paddy's Hill, were washed away; and the hall is said to have lain two or three inches in the road. *Gowland Herald.*

**THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**—The partisans of the various candidates for the representation of Northumberland are actively at work. They may be safely announced now as Mr. A. Light, Dr. Bowker, and Mr. David Buchanan. The former is said to have been elected by a large majority, and to be the leading candidate for the seat.

**RIFLE MATCH.**—Sixteen members of No. 2 Company assembled at the Volunteer Rifle Butts, Paddington, on Tuesday morning last, to compete for prizes presented and subscribed for by the company, at the rates of 50s., 50s., 50s., and 60s. yards, five shots at each target. Each competitor shot three times before it became the property of the winner. Captain Windeyer won the first prize with 48 points; Sergeant Strong the second prize with 38 points;—being the third time he has won it; but as he presented it to the company, he declined to receive it, and handed it over to Mr. Roberts, whose score was 32 points.—Sergeant Cavanagh the first prize in the second class with 34 points, and private L. A. Windeyer the second prize, in the second class, with 27 points.

**CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**—A first-class circulating library is projected by Mr. Macdonald, of George-street. It is properly and liberally conducted we see no reason why a library on a limited scale, such as Mudie's, in London, should not be equally successful.

**AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.**—Mr. Dixson, tobacco manufacturer, has received by the last post a small quantity of the genuine American seed, and will distribute it gratuitously to such persons as wish to grow the plant for sale.

## LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

### SUPREME COURT.

**IN EQUITY.**—Before His Honor the Principal Judge, at eleven o'clock.—Osborne v. Salter, motion for injunction, part of a suit for damages for conversion, etc.; McLean v. Vernon, action for decree; M'Coy v. Beaumont, motion for decree; Mrs. O'Brien v. Hitchin, price, report; Re Lawson's estate, &c.

**TERM LIST.**—Criminal Special Cases.—The Queen v. McGuire and another; the Queen v. Brown and another.—Motions Generally.—M'Guire, price, report; Chisholm v. Chisholm, ex parte; M'Guire v. Currie, price, application of new trial motion; Demurres and Special Case.—Thornton v. Fisher, demurser; M'Flory v. Flower and another; demurser; the Pyrmont Bridge Company v. the Municipality of Newcastle, and the Municipality v. White, demurser; Richardson v. the Municipality of Newcastle, demurser; Howarth v. McGroarty, demurser.

**SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.**

**CA. SA. MOTION.**—New Trial Motion.—Donovan v. Jennings, &c.

**Jury Cause.**—Goetz v. Spiers.—Issue from Supreme Court.—Holman v. Scrivener.—General List.—Barrett v. Foley; Lock v. Hart.

**THE MURRAY COD.**—We are glad to hear that Mr. Edward Hill has returned from conveying the Murray upwards of 200 of the Murray cod, which have been placed in the Nepean. This is an achievement which deserves the thanks of the colony, and reflects credit on the Acclimatisation Society, of which Mr. Edward Hill is an active and energetic member.

**ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.**—A benefit performance is to be given this evening, at the Victoria Theatre, by the members of the Sheldon Amateur Dramatic Club, who have in their repertoire a variety of plays, contributed by their exertions to swell the funds of charitable institutions. The proceeds of this evening will be devoted to the use of that excellent institution St. Vincent's Hospital. The programme includes Planche's drama "A Day of Reckoning," and a farce entitled "Too Much of a Good Thing."

**PUBLIC MEETING: WATER SUPPLY FOR CAMPBELLTOWN.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of the electoral district of Narellan was held at the court-house, Campbelltown, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at half-past seven p.m., to consider the best means for providing a supply of water, the reservoir at Campbelltown being the only available.

Mr. O'Shanassy states that he intends, after the recess, to again introduce the bill to reduce the Governor's salary.

At the criminal sessions, a man named Gardiner, for killing his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

McBean's trial for perjury is postponed till next month.

## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.



Department of Public Works

Sydney, 16th December, 1862.

**TENDERS** for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Services, to be let on or before the 1st January, No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies. Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.

Construction of a Police Station, Burrows 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd December.

Fencing Morpeth Railway Extension Supply of Wrought Iron Girders for the Nepean Bridge.

Supply of Material for Fencing at Grafton 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd December.

G. W. Railway Extension, Penrith to Bathurst; Contract No. 2.

Leasing Government Railway 1st May, 1863.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE INSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.

For particulars apply at the principal office,

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, August 1st.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office, Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.

**PIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assured.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTFIORE and MONTFIORE. Exchange corner.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1860, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages offered by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:

Premiums on terms adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIAUM SYSTEM FURNAL TO THIS COMPANY.

Agents declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

**LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP** the Bonuses, not being contingent upon profit.

The bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied for a further period of five years.

**SURRENDER OF POLICIES** favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

**ANNUITIES**, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

**DEATH BENEFITS** Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

**REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT** Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospects with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LTD., Directors, Secretary, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

**UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**

Capital, £500,000. Head Office, George-street, Sydney.

Directors, Hon. Charles Kemp, M.C., Chairman.

Edward Flax, Esq., Mr. Alexander Hay, M.L.A.

William Moffit, Esq., Henry Mort, Esq.

J. B. Rundell, Esq.

Insurance against LOSS from FIRE upon every description of property may be effected at the current rates of premium.

The distinctive character of the company will ever be its LIFELONG and PROMPT settlement of all fair claims under its policies.

Cards of rates, forms of proposals, and every information can be obtained on application at the Head Office, 325, George-street, or any of the agents of the company.

WILLIAM R. MANAGER.

**UPPER HUNTER QUARTZ CRUSHING ASSOCIATION.**

Capital—£100,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each.

To be incorporated by Act of Parliament, and Liability Limited.

William R. Collett, Esq., Managing Director.

John C. S. McDowell, Esq., Treasurer.

A. A. Leycester, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. W. C. Clements, Resident Superintendent.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Captain W. Russell, M.L.C., Ravenworth.

William Hunt, Esq., East Maitland.

Stratford Hartigan, Esq., Branxton.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS: The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Singleton.

POST OFFICE.

The Denison Diggings are situated on the Macman, or Bell's Creek, about thirty miles from Scone, and seventy miles from the Railway Station at Singleton.

The supply of water has never been known to fail, and at present (notwithstanding the long-continued drought) two pumps are in full working order.

The property of the present proprietors consists of leases from the Government of roofs and claims over one mile in length, with a superior machine by Dawson, in complete working order, crushing from forty to sixty tons per hour, according to the course of events.

By keeping up the machinery at £1 per ton, at the rate of 45 tons per week, the first mill will clear £250 per annum, from which sum, deducting £240 for expenses, viz., £520 for men at £2 10s. per week, and £320 for wear and tear, quickly, and other contingencies, there will remain a profit of £1500 per annum, being 15 per cent. on the total capital invested. WITHOUT ANY RISK WHATSOEVER.

The present principal works consist of driving a tunnel on the australopite ledge for a distance of 5000 feet into the Prince Albert Mountain, and sinking a main shaft in the mountain, with a diameter of 12 feet, and a depth twice as great as has been tested hitherto, and then to remove the gold-bearing quartz throughout the whole of the sinking and driving, by stops in an economical and workmanlike manner.

On account of the quantity of quartz having been raised and proved to exist in the length and depth of the mountain, another mill, by Messrs. F. N. Bassell and Co., with all the latest improvements, will be erected as well as the new mill patented by Messrs. Hall and Co., and should the quartz realize the present average of £1 per ton, 50 tons per week, or £100 per month, the enterprise would pay more than £1000 to the shareholders, after allowing one-half for the working expenses of the mine and the whole establishment.

The proprietors retain the value of their machines, water races, house, plant, and leases, 1000 paid-up shares, and are to pay the principal sum of £1000 per annum, and the interest, £2 per share on all monies, and further calls of £1 each (if required), at intervals of three, six, and nine months.

Application for shares, to be made to the Provisional Committee, on or before the 31st December, 1862, addressed to Messrs. BARTON and SON, George-street, Sydney.

To the Provisional Committee of the Upper Hunter Quartz Crushing Association.

GENTLEMEN.—I have to request that you will allot to me a share in the Upper Hunter Quartz Crushing Association, and the same will be allotted to me at a less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the deed of settlement when requested to do so.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_

**COMBINATED BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.**

NOTES are hereby given that a Branch of the Combinated Banking Company of BRITAIN, NEW YORK, and the 2nd December, previous, were the clews of R. W. M'KELLAR, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, manager.

Sydney, 26th November.

**ELEMENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**

Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—

Bathurst, Gulgong, Mudgee, Orange, Lithgow, Penrith, Emu Plains, Campbelltown, and Ironbark.

Forbes (Lachlan River).

Tumut.

Yass.

**PRODUCE STORES.**—Messrs. DURHAM and LEWIN are despatched to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or private, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

**FLOUR,** best silk-dressed, on SALE at LUKER'S Steam Flour Mills, Pitt, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

**GENERAL NOTICE.**—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.—Bathurst, Guyana, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockhampton, Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crook.

Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands.

Cowra—Mr. Thomas Walsh.

Oval—Mr. James Dale.

Wellington, Wentworth, and Ironbark—Mr. R. A. Stace.

Mudgee, Rydalton, Aviford, Louisa Creek, Windsor, Long Creek, and Munduruc—Mr. John Dickson.

Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker.

Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

Bye—G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.—Camden, Narrawa, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden.

Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. E. and W. Fieldhouse, Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig.

Queensland—Kandia, Snowy River—

Yass, Bindal, Gunung, Murrumburrah, and Juggiong—Mr. William R. Leadlow.

Broadwater, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper.

Hardley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter.

Woolstone, Goulburn, and Ironbark—Mr. R. A. Stace.

Mudgee, Rydalton, Aviford, Louisa Creek, Windsor, Long Creek, and Munduruc—Mr. John Dickson.

Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker.

Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

Bye—G. Pope.

NEWCASTLE.—

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd December.

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd December.

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th Jan. 1863.

Leasing Government Railway 1st May, 1863.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE INSURANCE) SOCIETY.

Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.

For particulars apply at the principal office,

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, August 1st.

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**PIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assured.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTFIORE and MONTFIORE. Exchange corner.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1860, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages offered by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:

WHITEHORN, May 1862.

Whitehorns, 1st May 1862.

Whitehorns

## SALES BY AUCTION.

FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL FARM,  
ILLAWARRA.WEST DAPTO FARM,  
100 ACRES, with Homestead and improvements, on Dapto Creek, about 5 miles from Wollongong.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock.

The BREDBALBANE, containing 100 acres, on the Dapto Creek, about 5 miles from Wollongong, now occupied by Mrs. McGroarty. The land is fenced, about 100 acres, and contains a large farm house, complete cottage of 4 rooms, dairy, stockyard, etc.

This valuable agricultural property is known to be of great value, and it is necessary to state that it is the RECOMMENDED FARM of the whole famed Illawarra district, and without fear of contradiction it is not excelled for GRASS, WATER, or RICHNESS OF LAND by any other farm in the colony.

Terms at sale.

## WITHOUT RESERVE.

STEPHEN-STREET, CAMPERDOWN.

TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, near the MISENDEN ROAD.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock.

All that piece of LAND, having 40 feet frontage to STEPHEN-STREET, MISENDEN ROAD, with a depth of 80 feet, on which are TWO BRICK-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES, containing each four rooms; with well of water for both, &c., at the rear.

The above are in a capital position, only 100 feet distant from the Miseneden Road, on the Stephen-street.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Plans at the Rooms.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

FORBES, ALFRED, and STEPHEN STREETS.

CITY INVESTMENTS.

SHOP and TWO DWELLING-HOUSES

at the corner of Pitt-street, and ALFRED STREETS,

immediately opposite the Royal Yacht Hotel.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, ALFRED-STREET, STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 20, STEPHEN-STREET.

Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Mortgagor.

Title unquestionable.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 23rd December, at 11 o'clock.

LOT 1.—All that corner block of land, having the following frontages—

TO FORBES-STREET,

81 FEET TO ALFRED-STREET,

on which are two 2-story dwelling houses, built of brick on stone foundations, with slate roof and lead gutters and ridges, containing, severally, shop, 3 rooms, and kitchen (at the corner), and 4 rooms, 2 bedchambers, with well, &amp;c., and,

This is a well-finished and substantially built corner block of freehold property, immediately opposite the Royal Yacht Hotel, at the New Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo Bay.

The premises have only recently been erected by Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 2.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Alfred-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 3.—An allotment, abutting on lot 2, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 4.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 5.—An allotment, abutting on lot 4, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 6.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 7.—An allotment, abutting on lot 6, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 8.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 9.—An allotment, abutting on lot 8, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 10.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 11.—An allotment, abutting on lot 10, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 12.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 13.—An allotment, abutting on lot 12, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 14.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 15.—An allotment, abutting on lot 14, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 16.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 17.—An allotment, abutting on lot 16, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 18.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 19.—An allotment, abutting on lot 18, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 20.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 21.—An allotment, abutting on lot 20, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 22.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 23.—An allotment, abutting on lot 22, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 24.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 25.—An allotment, abutting on lot 24, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 26.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 27.—An allotment, abutting on lot 26, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 28.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 29.—An allotment, abutting on lot 28, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 30.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &amp;c., (with entrance from front), at the rear.

LOT 31.—An allotment, abutting on lot 30, having 25 feet frontage to Stephen-street, on which is a substantially erected stone-built cottage, containing 2 large rooms, 2 bedchambers, &c., and,

The above can be confidently recommended as a good investment, which has a large prospective value from its proximity to the bay wharves, now nearly completed.

The premises are in first-rate order, and will bear close inspection.

The sale will be to the highest bidder, by order of the mortgagees, and intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property prior to the sale.

Mr. Doyle, the builder, and are now repainted and placed in thorough order.

LOT 32.—An allotment of land, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street, on which are TWO 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 17 and 19, Alfred-street, containing each

## LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund was held in the Town-hall yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the correspondence received from Sir Daniel Cooper, respecting the application of the fund. The attendance was numerous. His worship the Mayor occupied the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on the previous day were read and confirmed.

Mr. HANSON, as one of the members of the sub-committee, said that he had carefully perused the correspondence sent by Sir Daniel Cooper, respecting the application of the fund. The attendance was numerous.

Having examined the letters and correspondence between Sir Daniel Cooper, Mr. Hamilton, and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, your Committee are clearly of opinion that the funds subscribed in New South Wales, have not been applied in the operations of the United Kingdom, but have been applied in the operations of the Colony; and that the money should be returned to the subscribers by the subscribers; or in accordance with the instructions contained in the letter from the treasurer and secretaries accompanying our remittance. A general Sir Daniel Cooper seemed to know that he had done wrong, and was liable, as in a certain letter he said, "We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of spending the money in this special way." He (Mr. Richardson) felt most sorry that the money had been collected to provide for the physical wants of the poor should have been diverted to an entirely different object.

Mr. PIGDINGTON, M.L.A., seconded the motion.

Mr. JUSTICE WISE said he was not aware of the meeting yesterday, and had no doubt he could not have attended, but having been duly informed of the movement from the first, he should have communicated his views to the subject of the correspondence to the committee. His master informed he had read with great pain in that day's *Herald* that the subscription which had redounded so much to the honour of the colony was likely to result in nothing but bitter disappointment. He had seen the news of yesterday and the day also, and read expressions which he could not help but see. He read with much pain the expressions relative to those gentlemen who had been doing their utmost to expedite the money transmitted to them in the best possible way. He would only repeat what the expressions repeated. Sir John J. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Daniel Cooper seemed to know that he had done wrong, and was liable, as in a certain letter he said, "We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of spending the money in this special way." He (Mr. Richardson) felt most sorry that the money had been collected to provide for the physical wants of the poor should have been diverted to an

entirely different object. Archdeacon M'ENRICE said it was very clear that it was never intended to apply the money collected for the poor operatives to education; but we gave the money to the poor, and the money should have been applied to the poor. They knew that the money in question was not intended for that purpose. They knew that the money in question was. He abhorred the system so much that he could scarcely express himself calmly upon the application of the fund for such a purpose. It produced in him a feeling of uneasiness that the money should have been so applied. What would his master say? Sir Daniel Cooper, he said, if the children from his parish were taken away and placed in one of the relief-fund schools? He was very much obliged to Mr. Justice Wise for the opinions he had expressed in reference to the conduct of Sir Daniel Cooper. He thought his master was right in the speech of Mr. Justice Wise some inconsistencies. He remarked that prevention was better than cure, but he did not remember how the idea of bringing these poor people to this country came into his master's head. Sir Daniel Cooper seemed to know that he had done wrong, and was liable, as in a certain letter he said, "We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of spending the money in this special way." He (Mr. Richardson) felt most sorry that the money had been collected to provide for the physical wants of the poor should have been diverted to an

entirely different object. A committee to make the necessary arrangements for the public meeting was then appointed, and the meeting broke up.

## THE LATE COLLISION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR.—I think no impartial reader of my last letter would, after the evidence of the Hunter and Highlander, in reference to the lights and navigation of the two vessels, deem it necessary to call for any further examination in defence of the Kembula. I have proved that there are two things required by law when steamship meet in the open sea—to show their red light and port bow. The Hunter did not do either, and it is plain clear that the Hunter did not. But I know not what is to make of the statements of the Kembula less weighty than those of the Hunter. The chief officer has, according to Captain Muller, been employed for some years on this coast, he has the certificates of a captain and pilot, and has often

told why the Kembula kept within five or six miles of the shore—to avoid the swell. But for this coasting and taking advantage of such local knowledge the Kembula could not have performed her work, which I understand for the preceding year, with such success. Oho! Did any one ever hear of a vessel being required to go out of her way? The idea is monstrous. The two vessels sighted each other, or at least might have done so fifteen or twenty minutes before the collision, and to say that the Kembula would not go to the right is preposterous. As well might it be said that certain birds go to the right. Head must take the upper, and those coming back the lower road. I shall devote attention to the state of affairs on board the Hunter in another letter. Meaning I subscribe myself,

Your humble servant,

SHOW YOUR RED LIGHT AND PORT YOUR HELM.

GRAFTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.—The C. and R. S. N. Company's new steamship the Agnes Irving arrived from Sydney early yesterday morning, having made the trip (including detentions), from wharf to wharf in thirty-four hours. She is in charge of Captain Henry Creer, and I heartily endorse all the high compliments which have been passed upon him by the port authorities.

The helmsman says, "I observed the Hunter a goodish bit—twenty minutes or half an hour, before the collision. She was about a point about a point." He says, "I sighted the Hunter at twenty minutes before the collision, bearing south-south-west a quarter west (S.S.W.) I.W."

The helmsman says, "I observed the Hunter a goodish bit—twenty minutes or half an hour, before the collision. She was about a point about a point."

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